

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
VIRGINIA INTERIM CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY
(NO.)
CODE 702-Interim

DEFINITION

An Agrichemical Handling Facility (AHF) consists of one or more permanent structures with impervious surfaces that provide an environmentally safe area for handling and storing on-farm agrichemicals.

PURPOSE

To provide for the containment and isolation of spillage from on-farm agrichemical mixing, loading, unloading, and rinsing operations in order to minimize pollution of, or harm to, the soil, water, air, plant, or animal resources.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice must be applied as part of a conservation management system.

This practice applies where: (1) the lack of adequate facilities for the storage and mixing of chemicals and/or fertilizers creates a potential for pollution of surface water, ground water, and soil; (2) a water supply is adequate for filling the spray equipment tanks and rinsing the sprayers and chemical containers; (3) soils and topography are suitable for construction; and (4) where the conservation management system supports the need for an impermeable pad to properly manage chemical operations.

CRITERIA

Each agrichemical handling facility shall be designed to meet the needs of the user and in conformance with this standard and all applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

The planning, design, and construction shall ensure that the facility is structurally sound and of durable materials commensurate with the anticipated service life, initial and replacement costs, and safety and environmental considerations.

LOCATION

The AHF:

1. Shall be as far as practical from known risk zones such as sinkholes, coarse textured soils, geologic fractures, high water tables, and floodplains with a minimum distance of 100 feet.
2. Shall be located so that the floor is above the 100-year floodplain elevation. The 100-year floodplain elevation shall be identified by the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). If a FIRM is not available, the 100-year floodplain elevation shall be located by hydrologic analysis, or by historical reference to the flood of record.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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3. Shall be graded so that water flows away from the site on all sides to prevent runoff from entering the facility. Diversions will be installed as needed to protect the AHF from runoff. All diversions will be designed to carry the 25-year, 24-hour duration storm event.
4. Shall be located on sites that have not been used as stationary mixing/loading sites in the past, where practical.
5. Shall be as far as practical from streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, and wells, with a minimum distance of 100 feet.

COMPONENTS

The AHF shall include those components necessary to properly manage on-farm chemicals and prevent pollution of the environment. Components of a complete AHF may include a mixing/loading pad with a pesticide/chemical storage area, a structure for the secondary containment of liquid fertilizer, and/or a dry fertilizer storage area.

Typical combinations of these components are:

1. Mixing/loading pad with chemical storage
2. Mixing/loading pad with chemical storage and bulk liquid fertilizer secondary containment
3. Secondary containment of bulk liquid fertilizer with a loading pad
4. Dry fertilizer storage either independently or with one of the above combinations

Component: Mixing/Loading Pad

A mixing/loading pad shall be used when pesticides are mixed and/or loaded prior to application. A concrete mixing/loading pad consists of the following parts:

A. Pad

The pad shall be a concrete slab-on-grade with a positive slope of 1-2% (1/8 - 1/4 inch per foot) from all areas toward the sump. The width of the pad shall extend a minimum of 5 feet on each side beyond the retracted sprayer boom for the existing or anticipated equipment. The length of the pad shall be sufficient to allow a minimum of 3 feet of clearance between the existing or anticipated sprayer tank(s) and the edge of the pad.

The containment volume for an unroofed mixing/loading pad shall be 125% of the volume of the largest sprayer or chemical tank that will be located on the pad or the volume of the 25-year, 24-hour storm, whichever is greater. The volume displaced by other storage tanks on the pad shall not be included in the capacity computation. Water that accumulates on the pad must either be stored in tanks on the pad or be sprayed on the field(s) most recently sprayed with chemical.

The containment volume of a roofed mixing/loading pad shall be 125% of the volume of the largest sprayer or chemical tank that will be located on the pad. The volume displaced by other storage tanks on the pad shall not be included in the capacity computation.

The pad will be curbed to prevent outside runoff water from entering the AHF and for providing storage of chemical spills. A reinforced concrete curb of at least 6 inches in height shall surround the perimeter of the facility at all points except at equipment approach lanes. A hump or "speed bump" shall be constructed at approaches. The hump shall be made of reinforced concrete and will be level with the top of the curb at its highest point.

Fertilizers and pesticides may be handled (not stored) on the same pad if adequate precautions are taken to avoid cross-contamination.

To avoid cross-contamination of the pad from different types of pesticide, the pad can be separated into two independent working areas. The capacity of each area must be

sufficient to contain the design storage volume. A separate sump would be required for each area.

To prevent contamination of the concrete surfaces, the concrete slab and sump(s) shall be protected by a surface applied impervious epoxy coating that is resistant to deterioration from the chemicals used at the facility. The coating material selected shall remain flexible after curing, aging, cold weather, and exposure to the pesticides, loads, and traffic.

The dry coating thickness of the epoxy coating shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. Surface preparation, application rates, and curing shall be done according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

B. Sump

The sump(s) shall be watertight, constructed of non-corrodible material, and shall be covered with a corrosion resistant grate. The sump should have a capacity of 15-50 gallons and should be designed with a conical or sloped bottom to facilitate drainage and freeze protection. The sump shall only be used for temporary storage of spillage or rinsate. The sump shall not be equipped with a drain. A watertight seal between the pad and the sump shall be attained.

The grate over the sump shall be of sufficient strength to accommodate the wheel loads on the pad. A dust cover may be placed over the sump and grate when the pad is not in use.

C. Sump Pump

The sump pump shall be chemical resistant and should create a minimum of disturbance within the sump. All electrical components shall be waterproof and explosion proof. The sump pump shall be operated by a manual switch. The pump shall be dedicated to the agrichemical handling facility and shall not be used for other purposes.

D. Water Supply and Pipes

A permanent water supply shall be provided for filling the sprayers, rinsing the chemical containers, spray tanks, and mixing pad, and operating the emergency shower/eyewash. Backflow preventers or antisiphon devices shall be installed on all water supply lines.

All plumbing shall be designed to allow for easy drainage to prevent damage from freezing.

E. Nurse Tank

To prevent overflow of the spray tank, a nurse tank with an adjustable float valve may be installed. In lieu of a nurse tank, an automatic cut-off valve may be used.

F. Rinsate Storage Tank(s)

Storage tanks shall be provided to temporarily hold rinsates resulting from rinsing the chemical mixing pad or sprayer equipment, and cleaning up spills. The tanks shall be fiberglass, polyethylene, or other durable material and have the capacity to meet the requirements of the operation plan. The rinsate tanks shall be located so that any spillage or overflow of the tanks goes to the sump.

There shall be one dedicated rinsate storage tank for each chemical or family of compatible chemicals. Each tank shall be clearly labeled to identify its contents. All storage tanks shall be permanently installed. There shall be sufficient clear space around the base of each tank to allow easy visual inspection.

All tanks shall be properly valved so as to prevent leakage and cross-contamination of chemical products. Valves should be secured to prevent tampering or accidental opening.

G. Transfer Piping

All piping shall be of material compatible with the chemicals being used. Flexible hosing especially designed for agricultural service or light industrial service may be utilized for these purposes. The use of an in-line filter

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in the hose from the sump is recommended.

To avoid the possibility of cross-contamination, dedicated hoses should be provided for each chemical or family of compatible chemicals. Color coding of tanks and hoses is recommended.

H. Emergency Washing Area

A shower and eyewash shall be installed on the mixing/loading pad to allow for cleaning of skin and eyes if there is exposure to a chemical. The facilities shall be plumbed into the water supply line. A permanently installed shower should provide a 30 gpm capacity. A self-contained or portable shower shall have the capacity to spray water at the rate of 20 gpm for 15 minutes. The eyewash should provide a 0.4 gpm capacity for 15 minutes.

I. Empty Containers

There shall be a designated storage area where rinsed empty containers can be stored prior to disposal.

J. Safety

A fire extinguisher (approved for chemical fires) and an up-to-date pesticide first aid kit must be at the AHF while it is in use. Spill cleanup kits (absorbent, mop material, detergents, sealable hazardous waste containers, etc.) and current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the appropriate pesticides shall be located adjacent to the work area to allow for quick access. State regulations and chemical labels may require other safety equipment.

Post highly visible, weatherproof warning signs in accordance with state regulations and chemical label requirements. "Warning", "No Trespassing", and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted, as a minimum.

Completely enclosed structures shall be ventilated with an automatic louvered vent fan with a minimum of 150 cfm.

Emergency telephone numbers shall be posted at the nearest telephone. A

telephone installed adjacent to the pad is recommended.

The operator shall provide a record to the local fire department of the chemicals stored on the site.

K. Security

Access to the site shall be restricted. An enclosed structure shall be kept locked when not in use. Lockable valves on the tanks are not required when access to the pad is restricted by a structure or a fence.

L. Roof

The chemical mixing/loading pad may be roofed to prevent rainfall from entering the system. Roof supports shall not penetrate into or through the concrete pad area.

On open-sided buildings, the enclosure shall have a minimum roof overhang of 30 degrees (45 degrees is recommended) from vertical from the edge of the concrete pad in all directions or 2 feet, whichever is greater, to prevent rain from blowing in on the chemical mixing pad. Walls may be constructed on one or more sides to reduce the amount of overhang required.

The minimum clearance between the lowest chord of the roof and the highest area of the pad shall provide clear access for the spray equipment and shall be not less than ten (10) feet.

M. Approaches/Accesses

Accesses shall be graveled, paved, or otherwise treated to provide a suitable entrance for the equipment and to prevent erosion and the tracking of sediment onto the floor(s). The minimum width of the approach shall be 4 feet wider than the widest piece of equipment used at the facility. The length of the approach shall be at least 1.5 times the largest wheel circumference of the equipment used at the facility with a minimum length of 12 feet and a maximum slope of 15 percent.

N. Loading Platform

A loading platform or other device may be used to facilitate the filling of the spray equipment.

Component: Chemical Storage Building/Area

A chemical storage building/area shall be used to provide short-term storage of pesticides commonly used at the site.

A. Pad

The pad shall be a concrete slab-on-grade with a positive slope of 1-2% (1/8 - 1/4 in per foot) from all areas toward the sump.

The containment volume for a chemical storage area shall be 125% of the volume of the largest chemical container that will be stored on-site. The volume displaced by other storage tanks on the pad shall not be included in the capacity computation. *Since the mixing/loading pad is designed to provide secondary containment for the largest tank on the pad, there is no need to provide additional storage when the chemical storage area is located on the mixing/loading pad.*

If the chemical storage area is independent of the mixing/loading pad, the pad will be curbed to prevent outside runoff water from entering the chemical storage area and to provide storage of chemical spills. A reinforced concrete curb of at least 6 inches in height shall surround the perimeter of the facility at all points except at equipment approach lanes. A hump or "speed bump" shall be constructed at approaches. The hump shall be made of reinforced concrete and will be level with the top of the curb at its highest point.

For an independent structure, the sump(s), sump pump(s), and epoxy coating shall be installed as described for the mixing/loading pad.

B. Roof

The chemical storage area shall be under roof.

C. Storage Area

Pesticides shall be stored in a lockable storage area.

D. Heating

If it is necessary to store chemicals during freezing temperatures, only electric heat sources will be used.

E. Safety

The emergency washing area shall be accessible to the storage area. Safety features shall include appropriate safety devices such as ventilation, lighting, fire extinguisher, warning signs, and a smoke detector with an audible alarm.

Completely enclosed structures shall be ventilated with an automatic louvered vent fan with a minimum of 150 cfm.

Enclosed chemical storage areas will be equipped with a red exterior light that is lit when the light in the chemical storage area is on.

F. Security

The chemical storage area shall be secured against vandalism and casual pedestrian traffic.

Component: Secondary Containment for Bulk Liquid Fertilizer

Liquid fertilizers shall be stored in a secondary containment area that is separate from the area in which pesticides are stored.

A. Containment

Secondary containment areas shall have an impervious floor and walls so that spills can be captured. The containment area will have a capacity of 125% of the largest tank, not including the volume displaced by other tanks in the area. For an unroofed structure, the rainfall from the 5-year, 24-hour storm will also be added to the storage volume. There shall be sufficient clearance around each tank to allow easy visual inspection of the tanks.

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The valve on each fertilizer tank shall be oriented toward the center of the secondary containment structure.

The maximum height of walls used in the facility shall be three feet unless stairs or ladders are used. (This requirement allows quick exits from the facility if needed in the event of a spill.)

An epoxy coating shall be applied to the interior walls and floor when the construction material used is subject to corrosion from contact with fertilizers. Details on the required coating are the same as for the mixing/loading pad.

B. Sump and Sump Pump

A sump is required. The sump should have a capacity of 15-50 gallons and should be designed with a conical or sloped bottom to facilitate cleaning and reduce freeze damage. The sump shall be covered by a grate designed for the anticipated load. The sump pump for this area may be stored on site until needed.

C. Roof

It is not necessary to roof a liquid fertilizer containment area.

D. Loading Pad

A concrete loading pad shall be installed in lieu of a mixing/loading pad on sites where there is only secondary containment of bulk fertilizer.

The pad shall be a concrete slab-on-grade with a positive slope of 1-2% (1/8 - 1/4 inch per foot) from all areas toward the sump. The width of the pad shall extend a minimum of 5 feet on each side beyond the retracted sprayer boom for the existing or anticipated equipment. The length of the pad shall be sufficient to allow a minimum of 3 feet of clearance between the existing or anticipated sprayer tank(s) and the edge of the pad.

The containment volume for a loading pad shall be 125% of the volume of the largest sprayer that will be located on the pad or the

volume of the 25-year, 24-hour storm, whichever is greater. Water that accumulates on the pad must either be stored in tanks in the secondary containment area or be sprayed on the field(s).

The pad will be curbed to prevent outside runoff water from entering the AHF and for providing storage of spills. A reinforced concrete curb of at least 6 inches in height shall surround the perimeter of the facility at all points except at equipment approach lanes. A hump or "speed bump" shall be constructed at approaches. The hump shall be made of reinforced concrete and will be level with the top of the curb at its highest point.

To prevent contamination of the concrete surfaces, the concrete slab and sump shall be protected by a surface applied impervious epoxy coating that is resistant to deterioration from the fertilizers. Details on the required coating are the same as for the mixing/loading pad.

The requirements for the sump and pump are the same as those for the mixing/loading pad.

E. Safety

Warning signs shall be posted as described for a mixing/loading pad.

F. Security

The tanks may be secured from vandalism by the use of lockable valves or by fencing the perimeter of the secondary containment. It is not necessary to fence the loading pad.

Component: Dry Fertilizer Storage

A dry fertilizer storage structure consists of a roofed structure with three walls and a concrete floor.

A. Floor

The floor will be a reinforced concrete slab-on-grade with a slight positive grade toward the open side of the building.

B. Roof

The dry fertilizer storage structure shall be roofed to prevent rainfall from entering the structure. Roof supports may penetrate through the floor. The minimum clearance between the lowest chord of the roof and the highest area of the floor shall provide clear access for the existing or anticipated equipment and shall not be less than 10'.

C. Apron

A concrete apron shall be installed on the open side of the structure to facilitate loading and unloading fertilizer.

D. Orientation

The open side of the building should face away from the wind direction most prevalent for the geographic area.

E. Safety

A fire extinguisher (approved for chemical fires) must be kept on site while the facility is in use.

Post highly visible, weatherproof warning signs in accordance with state regulations and chemical label requirements. "Warning", "No Trespassing", and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted, as a minimum.

Design Criteria

The structural design shall consider all items that will influence performance, such as design analyses, methods, and assumptions; construction methods and quality control; and operational exposure, use, maintenance, and repair.

Minimum structural design requirements for agricultural handling facilities are specified as follows:

Concrete

1. General Requirements

A watertight concrete design shall be used for structures other than dry fertilizer

storage. (Dry fertilizer pads will not be watertight due to installation of posts through the floor.)

Concrete pads should be designed based upon a minimum of 4 inches of well-compacted aggregate subbase. Final pad and sump thickness shall be designed based on the wheel loads of existing or anticipated equipment when loaded, the loads anticipated by storage tanks and other equipment, or temperature and shrinkage reinforcement, whichever is greater. Design should be based upon methods described in the ACI Code 360R, "Design of Slabs on Grade" or other similar industry guidelines.

Concrete mix design shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- a. A minimum 28-day compressive strength of 4,000 psi and maximum water/cement ratio of 0.5 (minimum of 6 bags of cement per cubic yard).
- b. Portland cement Type I or II shall be used.
- c. The maximum size aggregate used shall be 1 inch.
- d. Air entrainment shall be 3% to 6% by volume.

2. Specific Concrete Design Criteria for Mixing/Loading Pads, Chemical Storage Areas, and Loading Pads

The minimum concrete thickness of slabs and sumps shall be 6 inches and 8 inches, respectively. The minimum reinforcement for slabs shall be equal to that of #4 bars on 12" centers. Bars shall be placed in the center of the slab unless otherwise shown.

If #4 bars are used, construction joints shall be spaced at a maximum distance of 30 ft. in both directions to control cracking. The spacing between construction joints can be extended to 40 feet, in both directions, if #5 bars are used.

Construction joints shall have PVC waterstops. Sawn joints (construction joints)

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shall be filled with a flexible elastomeric sealer.

3. Specific Concrete Design Requirements for Secondary Containment Areas

For secondary containment floors, two layers of steel bar reinforcement are needed. The designs in the table below are for poor soils ($k \leq 100$ pci subgrade strength) and will be conservative in some areas.

Table 1. Secondary Containment Floor Design

Max. tank height ft	Concrete thickness in.	Rebar & spacing
10	8	#4,2 layers, 12"o.c.
15	10	#5,2 layers, 12"o.c.
20	12	#6,2 layers, 12"o.c.
25	14	#7,2 layers, 12"o.c.
30	14	#8,2 layers, 12"o.c.

Construction joints spaced at maximum spacings of 30 feet in each direction shall be used to control cracking. Construction joints shall have PVC waterstops to prevent leakage.

4. Specific Concrete Design Requirements for Dry Fertilizer Storage

The floor shall be a 6" thick concrete slab-on-grade with 6x6, 6/6 welded wire fabric. The apron shall be a 6" thick concrete slab-on-grade with 6x6, 6/6 welded wire fabric.

Construction joints spaced at maximum spacings of 30 feet in each direction shall be used to control crackings.

Buildings

Buildings shall be designed for applicable wind and dead loads in conformance with local and State Building Codes. Where no local Building Code governs, the State Building Code shall be used. The roof shall be designed for the minimum loads contained in ASAE EP288.4, "Agricultural Building Snow and Wind Loads."

Structural timber components shall conform to current National Forest Products Association (NFPA) National Design Specifications for Wood Construction and local and state Building Codes.

Steel construction shall conform to AISC Specifications for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

Planning and implementation of this practice will be preceded by an environmental evaluation using the "Environmental Evaluation Data Sheet", Form VA-EE-1, and related guidelines found in GM-190, Part 410 (VA Amendments).

CONSIDERATIONS

The AHF should be isolated from buildings used to store feed, seed and petroleum products, buildings used to house livestock, and residences. The AHF should be located downwind of these buildings based on prevailing winds during the time of year that the facility is in highest use.

A drainage system may be installed around the structure(s) to avoid possible effects of underground seepage, if present. Sites with a seasonal high water table should be avoided.

The agricultural handling facility may cause an increase in water use at the site from the mixing of chemicals and rinsing of chemical sprayers, containers, and the mixing/loading pad. The quantity of runoff will increase due to the area roofed at the facility but will be of minor impact due to the limited size of the structure and its rural location.

The quality of water runoff and ground water will be improved and protected due to the containment and reuse of spilled agricultural chemicals during mixing and rinsing operations, and the proper storage of materials.

The following is offered as a guide for locating the AHF.

PHYSICAL FEATURES	RECOMMENDED DISTANCE FROM FACILITY
Wells, springs	100 feet
Surface waters	100 feet
Farm buildings	50 feet
Residences or Businesses	200 feet
Public roads	50 feet
Watering troughs or tanks, cisterns, or other water supplies for domestic or livestock use	150 feet
Property lines	50 feet

Consideration should also be given to:

1. Traffic patterns and accessibility to chemical application areas and chemical storage.
2. Adjacent land uses and visibility.
3. Effects of chemical drift on surrounding areas due to prevailing winds.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for an Agrichemical Handling Facility shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

Engineering plans, specifications, and reports shall include:

- a. Plan view of system layout
- b. Type and number of chemicals the structure(s) are designed to handle
- c. Inspection plan
- d. Structural details of components
- e. References to components supplied by others (pumps, etc.).
- f. Special safety requirements including the Emergency Response Plan.
- g. Vegetative requirements
- h. Quantities

- i. Drainage/Grading plan if one is needed.
- j. Soil and foundation findings, interpretations, and reports.

The landowner is responsible for assuring that the AHF is constructed and operated in accordance with appropriate federal, state, and local regulations and codes such as electrical codes, building codes, and fire prevention codes.

The following statement shall appear on the front page of the construction drawings for the AHFs:

“Management of chemicals shall be the responsibility of the owner/operator and shall be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.”

DESIGN AND CHECK REQUIREMENTS

Design Data

1. Record site investigation data on NRCS-538 or other suitable format.
2. Record in Engineer Field Book all basic field survey information used in design.
3. Show complete design data, i.e., storage volume needed, pad size and thickness computations, steel design, secondary containment requirements, spoil removal, fencing, etc.
4. A sketch showing the geographical location of the facility and its relation to other physical features, especially water supply.
5. A written and signed operation plan.

Check Data - (Record in Engineer Field Book or on design as As-Built)

1. Elevations along top of pad and secondary containment. Elevation of top of sump(s) in each location. Temporary benchmarks are acceptable in setting elevations.

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2. At least one cross-section of completed secondary containment embankment, if applicable. Show station, top width, and side slopes.
3. Statement that spoil disposal is in accordance with design or that any changes are satisfactory.
4. Dimensions of completed structure including volume and type of tanks on site.
5. Drainage installation, if applicable.
6. Statement of completion as specified by design (note all approved changes).
7. Adequacy of vegetative protection.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Construction shall be started only after the "Operation and Maintenance Plan" has been signed by the owner/operator charged with system management. A copy of the O&M plan shall be located at the AHF. The O&M plan shall be consistent with the purposes of this practice, its intended life, and the criteria for the design.

The plan shall address but not be limited to:

- Inventory of chemicals.
- Proper disposal/utilization of rinsate, washwater, accumulated sediment, and spillage in accordance with the pesticide labeling requirements and Federal, State, and Local regulations.
- Storm-water handling measures.
- Periodic inspection of hoses, piping, pump(s), and testing of backflow prevention devices.
- Inspections of the pad and sump(s) for cracks and leaks.
- Cleaning the sump(s) and pad between chemical mixing operations and removal

of sediment accumulation from the sump. Proper precautions should be taken to reduce worker exposure.

- Winterization of facilities.
- Development of an Emergency Response Plan to be used in case of an accidental pesticide spill, exposure, fire, or other incident that could adversely affect environmental health.
- Posting of appropriate warning signs.

The O&M plan shall include the following statements:

"For all spills, the operator must notify:

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Pesticide Services, at (804) 371-6558".

"If further notification of other organizations is required, VDACS will assist by providing the appropriate contacts."

"Any need for repairs or material replacement should be attended to immediately. The facility shall not be used until repairs are made."

"The site should be inspected after all potentially damaging natural events. Needed repairs should be performed immediately."

REFERENCES

1. Engineering Field Handbook, USDA-NRCS
2. American Concrete Institute Code 360R-92, *Design of Slabs on Grade*.
3. American Concrete Institute Code 350, *Environmental Engineering for Concrete Structures*.
4. American Concrete Institute Code 318, *Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete*.

5. National Engineering Handbook -
Section 6, Structural Design.
6. Midwest Plan Service (MWPS)
Handbook 37 - Designing Facilities for
Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment.
7. ASAE EP288.4, *Agricultural Building
Snow and Wind Loads*.
8. *AISC Specifications for the Design,
Fabrication and Erection of Structural
Steel for Buildings*.
9. *National Forest Products Association
(NFPA) Design Specifications for Wood
Construction*.

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
VIRGINIA INTERIM CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY

Approved Practice Narrative

(No.)

CODE 702-Interim

702-Interim D1 Agrichemical
Handling Facility: An Agrichemical Handling
Facility shall be installed to protect ground
water and surface water from accidental
releases of agricultural chemicals or
fertilizers from mixing or storage areas. This
facility shall be installed and maintained
according to the design and the Operation
and Maintenance Plan.

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